

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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號七月九年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

日一十月八年庚戌

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. BAKER, DRAUGH & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROENY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLISS & BRACE, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYRE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINER & CO., Malacca.
CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS A. DE MELLO & CO., Sucoia, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow. HENDER & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLIS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EDWIN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 8% per annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "
D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
+ Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2,800,000.
RESERVE FUND, 1,150,000.
Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

CAPITAL, 2,750,000.
RESERVE FUND, 1,151,560.10.
Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

RATES of Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "
Besides conducting general Exchange Business, the Bank discounts local bills, payable in Hongkong, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.
Present Rate of Discount for approved short sight acceptances, 5% per annum.
Rates for Advances, according to terms required, may be ascertained on application.
H. E. NELSON, Manager.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED, —AND— FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.

French JAMS and JELLIES.

MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in BOTTLES of ONE POUND.

BUSCK & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

—ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACAREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BROS'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TINMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDIER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.

TWO AMERICAN and One ENGLISH Second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, with BALLS, CUES, LAMPS, &c., Complete.

Apply to

D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, July 11, 1878.

FOR SALE.

COKE and TAR in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.

Apply to

GAS COMPANY, West Point.

Hongkong, June 19, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In-English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Owners, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1878, at Twelve o'clock Noon,—

The German Brig "FROELICH," 360 Tons Register, Carrying Capacity about 8,200 Piculs.

As she lies in the Harbor of Swatow, with MASTS, SAILS, and Everything Complete.

The Vessel was Built in Calmar, Sweden, in 1864, and Coppered in Swatow, February 1875.

For any further Particulars and Terms of Sale, apply to the Undersigned,

CAMPBELL & Co.

Swatow, September 3, 1878.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to notify that they have made such Arrangements in connection with their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, that they are now able to Guarantee the PROMPT Execution of Orders.

The Following GOODS Suitable for the present Season have just been received, from which an early Selection is requested.

THIN BLACK SUPERFINE, for Dress Suits.

FANCY BLACK and BLUE CASHMERE, MELTONS, &c., for Morning Suits.

HOME SPUN, FRIEZE, BEAVER, &c., for Ulsters.

SUPERFINE BEAVER, &c., for Light Overcoats.

HOME SPUN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Suits and Trowersings.

EXTRA THIN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Summer Suits and Trowersings.

BLACK, BLUE, and COLOURED SERGES, for Suits.

CORDS, STOCKINETTES and CASSIMERES, for Riding Trowers.

UNIFORMS, LACE, BUTTONS, &c., for H. B. M. Navy and U. S. Navy.

BULLOCK LANE'S SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

"S. B. H." The Finest OLD WHISKY, ever imported.

IRISH CONSTATORY REVOLVERS.

Extra FINE ISIGNY BUTTER.

CHAMCOAL and SPONGE FILTERS.

SILBER LAMPS for Kerosine, in large assortment.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS.

CORE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

Very FINE FRESH APPLES, for Box or per Dozen.

BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, September 5, 1878.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERLY ROOM, 3rd September, 1878.

UNLESS otherwise ordered, there will be but ONE PARADE a WEEK on the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND, viz., WEDNESDAYS, at 5.30 p.m., when all Members are requested to attend.

The Detachments now at Gun Drill to attend on THURSDAYS ONLY.

The Breech Loading Gun Drill Detachments to attend on TUESDAYS.

Members desirous of attending the usual Evening Drills for instruction can do so.

(Signed) A. COXON.

Captain-Commandant H. K. V.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

SALE OF THE OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENDERS for the PRIVILEGE OF PREPARING and SELLING PREPARED OPIUM within the Colony for the Term of One, Two, or Three Years from the 1st of March, 1879, under the Provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of 1868 will be Received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1878.

Each Tender should specify the Monthly Payment offered for the period above-mentioned.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Should the highest Tender be less than the sum the Governor thinks a fair price for the Opium Farm, His Excellency in Council will grant Licenses direct under Section 3 of the Ordinance, and take such further steps as may be necessary to realize a fair price.

By Command, J. M. PRICE, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

WITH Reference to the above Notification, it is hereby notified that His Excellency the GOVERNOR has been pleased to extend the period up to which TENDERS will be Received to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd October.

By Command, J. M. PRICE, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, September 6, 1878.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Following NOTICE to MARINERS is published for general information, By Command, J. M. PRICE, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 10th August, 1878.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a dangerous rocky patch exists in the fairway into Mira Bay.

The following Magnetic bearings are from the

Flag Head,.....N. 18° W.
South end of Bassett Island, N. 87° W.
East Ninetip Rock and.....
South part of South S. 55° W.
Ninetip in line,.....
North-east Head Tamkai, S. 25° W.

This patch, about 40 feet long by 30 feet broad, extends in a North-east direction with 8 fathoms of water on it at low water springs and 15 fathoms close to.

J. DIXON, Staff Commander, R.N.

H. M. S. Victor Emanuel, Hongkong, 7th August, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "VENICE,"

P. Rhode, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at 3 o'clock Afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, September 5, 1878.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The British Steamship "JAPAN,"

Captain H. DE SMIDT, will leave this for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 5, 1878.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

The Steamship "HESPERIA,"

PAULSEN, Master, will be despatched on or about the 15th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 29, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The British Steamer "IMBAT,"

Captain STEWART, is shortly expected, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight, apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents,

or to Messrs THOMAS & MEROER, Canton.

Hongkong, September 6, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The Steamship "MIKADO,"

Captain BARCLAY, expected here on the 2nd Proximo, and having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.

The Mikado has Good Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 26, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The Steamship "STRATHLEVEN,"

Captain PEARSON, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th September.

The Strathleven has Superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVIS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 29, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A 1 British Bark "CHARLOTTE ANDREWS,"

Captain PLACE, will load here, and have a quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, July 15, 1878.

FOR PORTLAND.

The A 1 American Ship "CENTENNIAL,"

BEARSE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "SUMNER R. MEAD,"

DIXON, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "JOSEPHUS,"

ROGERS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 23, 1878.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Bark "ATHENE,"

FINDLAY, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The S 3 L. I. I. British Ship "BERTIE BIGLOW,"

FERGUSON, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 12, 1878.

FOR OALLAO.

The A 1 British Ship "ARABIA,"

KLAENFORTH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 28, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "LOTTIE MOORE,"

HUBSON, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 19, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "ALBERT RUSSELL,"

CARVER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hong

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenfinlas* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 o'clock To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 9th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1878. se9

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenfinlas* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 o'clock p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 13th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1878. se13

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Venice* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 12th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, September 5, 1878. se12

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE British S. S. *Japan*, Captain H. DE SHIRAZ, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1878. se9

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Commanche* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. To-day, the 31st Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 31st Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 31, 1878. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. SINDH.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Gange*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 2nd Inst., at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 7th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. de POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 2, 1878.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

HAVING learned that Large Quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against purchasing any that does not bear the name "MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label. Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped with a pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELOERS & Co. are our only Agents for Sale of the Genuine Florida Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP.

New York, July 9, 1878. se20

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

and ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIO* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 10th September. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1878. se11

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th September, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *IRAOUADY*, Commandant GUYOT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 13th September, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. de POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 5, 1878. se14

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godown attached.

House No. 7, Cairne Road, at present occupied by The Hon. CHOL SMITH.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1878.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East:—

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or together, as required, with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 8, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with immediate possession.

As also, SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

TO LET.

A THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, No. 118, Queen's Road East (Spring Gardens). Water laid on.

Apply to

D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers, The BUNGALOW, No. 2, Shelley

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & Co.

Hongkong, Aug. 12, 1878.

Insurances.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Fookchow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 104,000
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....Tls. 754,000

Directors: F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman. M. P. EVANS, Esq. C. LUCAS, Esq. C. KLEBS, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.

Secretaries: Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai. Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co., London Bankers.

Agencies in: HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878. ool

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having This Day PURCHASED THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, Book Debts, and Goodwill of the CHINA DISPENSARY hitherto Carried on by Mr. W. BALL, will conduct and carry on the said Business (in connection with the VICTORIA DISPENSARY) on his own Account from This Date.

WM. CRUICKSHANK. Hongkong, August 31, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co. China, March 8, 1878. se8

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that the MITSUBI BUBSAN KAISHA of Tokio, Japan, has opened a Branch in this Port, and the Undersigned has been appointed their Agent in Hongkong.

HERMION SHUGIO. Office No. 4, Club Chambers, Hongkong, August 19, 1878. se19

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. J. J. DOS REMEDIOS in our Firm CEASED on the 31st July, 1878. Mr. AGOSTINHO GUILHERME ROMANO and Mr. ALEXANDRE ANTONIO DOS REMEDIOS have This Day been admitted Partners therein.

Our Firm now consists of Mr. J. H. DOS REMEDIOS, Mr. A. G. ROMANO, and Mr. A. A. DOS REMEDIOS.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, August 1, 1878. se9

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co. Hongkong, June 18, 1878. de18

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tsu Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHAU, a Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG OHM, Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to say that he intends VISITING AKOR and Fookchow, leaving Hongkong September 18th, and returning November 1st.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Out-of-Clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the SAILOR'S HOME, West Point, Hongkong, July 23, 1878.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 20, 1878. se20

NOTICE.

THE CITY HALL LIBRARY and MUSEUM will be CLOSED to the Public from the 2nd to the 30th SEPTEMBER NEXT. Residents wishing to refer to Books in the Library during that period can do so by Application to the Secretary.

By Order, H. L. DENNY, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 29, 1878.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878. no1

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878. no1

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, August 23, 1878. no28

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BARNOW, Secretary. A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000
Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

regard majesty of the Throne. It was arranged that the Judge should draft the Memorial and the Treasurer affix his seal. At the last moment, however, the latter functionary "faked," much to the disgust of his junior colleague the Judge. The Judge thereupon took upon himself to address His Majesty alone, beginning his Memorial with a request for instant punishment for his audacity, and then proceeding to expose the malfeasance of the Governor and the pusillanimity of the Treasurer. Kien-Lung sent a confidential adviser (有心) to Canton to make enquiry, the result of which was that the Governor was degraded; the "bold and plucky" (有胆有志) Judge raised to gubernatorial rank; and the "imbecile, useless, and ordinary" Treasurer (庸懦無用) reduced to the office of Kretsek.

It will be remembered that in the year 1875 the present Governor of Canton with the present Tartar General obtained the removal of the then Viceroy for coquetting with the gaming gamblers.

Peking.

(From a Correspondent.)

Aug. 28th, 1878.

The summer, we may now say, has passed, and an unusually early autumn has been. We have not had a single very hot day. Rain commenced to fall in the beginning of the present month and has come down in great quantities; in 20 hours, we had 7.5 inches. The day before yesterday at 8.30 p.m. a shock of earthquake was felt—not a very severe one. The streets are in a dreadful state; in much of them the mud and filth is 2 feet deep; others are quite impassable, and the country between here and Tientsin is under water many inches.

Everywhere you may pass in the town great numbers of walls and many houses that have fallen down, and in many places you may see large spaces of ground covered with water 2 to 3 feet deep. The Peking Gazette publishes a long edit by which Tso Tsung Tsang, the well-known Governor of Kan Shu and Commander-in-Chief of forces during the war against Kassar, is highly praised for the energetic measures he has taken with a view to the extermination of poppy fields in his province. A number of officials who have shown special zeal in this matter are also bountifully rewarded, and others punished for want of zeal. Tso Tsung Tsang is held up as an abiding example to the Governors of other provinces.

Wang Wen Shao, Secretary of State, formerly Governor of Hu-peh, and Ohou Chia Mei, until now secretary, are appointed Ministers of the Tung-li yamen; the latter is at the same time created Prefect of Peking (Shun Tien Fu).

I see in the papers a report from Tientsin about official dishonesty in distributing relief to the poor, but this compared with what has taken place here is nothing. The Emperor gave some time ago Tia. 20,000 to the poor. It is a general belief amongst all Chinese, that not Tia. 1,000 of this sum have been distributed. In the spring the French Minister got the Tung-li Yamen to rebuild a drain from the Legation, a distance of about 4,000 feet. For this work the Board of Works had to pay Tia. 40,000, the real cost not being Tia. 2,000. To erect the Tombs for the present two Emperors are voted 6 million Tia. of which of course, not one-fifth is used. Such is the state of affairs in a country which wishes to be ranked with civilized nations.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. O'neagh, Esq.)

7th September, 1878.

A JACK IN OFFICE.

Wong Chi Pui (P.C. No. 148) was summoned at the instance of one Kwok Pak Sing, manager of the Shing Lee shop, for that he defendant did unnecessarily interfere with complainant's workman. It appears that defendant was on duty at Wanoh, and the complainant was discharging a lighter of coals. Defendant stopped the coals from working, and he went to complainant and said that the coals were stolen, the complainant denied and stated that they were purchased. Defendant then said that the Inspector in charge of the district had been to look at the coal-shed, and ordered the men to stop working. Complainant ascertained from Inspector Batten that this was wholly untrue.

Defendant said, in defence, that he had received information that complainant was receiving more coal than he had a right to. He (defendant) had been seventeen months in the force. Fined \$6, or one week's imprisonment.

A STRIKE AT HONGKONG DOCKS.

Li Ahk and two others, coppermiths, were charged by Mr. Robert Miller Robertson, with having left the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's employ without giving due notice. The defendants were engaged by the month and given a month's notice. They left the dock without giving a month's warning because told to do a job of work again: 1st defendant was fined \$10 or 7 days imprisonment, and defendant \$3 or 4 days imprisonment, and 3rd (who was only an apprentice) \$1 or 2 days imprisonment. The dock was all paid.

CHARGE OF CUTTING AND WOUNDING AGAINST A CONSTABLE.

Hadij Mahomed, Sikh Constable No. 637, was charged on remand with cutting and wounding his wife (Po Akam), a Chinese woman. The wounded woman appeared to give evidence. She said: I am wife to the defendant; we were married on the 28th May at Aberdeen by an Indian. I am not a Mahomedan. On the 28th August about 4 p.m., I made some curry for the defendant, and he said it was not good and refused to eat it, and then left the house. He returned at about 10 p.m. and commenced to abuse me about the curry, and gave me several blows with his staff. He then left the house, and shortly after returned, and gave me two blows with some sharp instrument. I could not see what it was, although there was a light in the room at the time. A woman named Mai Toi was in the room when the defendant struck me. I then became insensible, and did not recover my senses until the next day, when I found myself at the Hospital. There was no other constable in the room when I was struck, but a friend of the defendant was there when I served the curry, he is there nearly every day. He left that day with the defendant at 7 p.m.

In reply to the defendant, witness said: I am not in the habit of gambling, and I am not in the habit of beating you; you are a dirty fellow and had better leave the house.

The case was then remanded until Monday next, the 9th instant.

AN UNDESIRABLE SON.

Lu Ahong, unemployed, and Chun Afook, a shop clerk, were charged with stealing some American gold coins to the value of \$115, the property of 1st defendant's mother. 1st defendant had admitted the offence to his mother. Both defendants were school-mates.

The case was remanded until the 14th instant.

TO-DAY'S FINE.

Ling Alum, a coolie, quarrelling with Tang Laiwan, a dealer in Opium dress. Fined 10 cents each.

Kwan Ahoh, hawking salt fish in the public streets, contrary to Market Ordinance. Fined 20 cents.

Lo Akok, a water coolie, fighting like heathens about water. Fined 50 cents each.

Li Ayan, a woman coolie, hitting Hu A-i because he would not lend him his bamboo. Fined 20 cents.

Ho Ayat, a hawker, damaging the chum in the footpath of Queen's Street by driving a spike into it. Fined 50 cents.

Lui Aping, a shop-keeper, obstruction. Fined 50 cents.

Pung Ahing, a hawker, gambling with a number of others, but getting caught through his not liking to leave some cash behind him. Fined 50 cents.

Li Akwai, and another, coolies, fighting about a seat at the theatre. Fined 50 cents each.

Francisco Fernandez, watchman unemployed, slapping a lady on the back after throwing away some beans she had to feed her pigeons with. Defendant expresses regret and says he was drunk at the time. Fined \$1.

Tai A-ng, a stone cutter, cutting branches. Charge admitted. Fined \$3.

Li Aat and two others, boarding-house runners, and Lau Asau and two others, boatmen, obstructing the passage of the S.S. Taiwan as she came into port yesterday, and boarding the steamer against orders, before she was moored. First three defendants fined \$6 or seven days' imprisonment, sixth defendant (boat No. 3164) fined \$4 as he had been several times previously fined, and 4th and 5th defendants fined \$1 each.

China.

(Gazette.)

Gambling has been lately very rife at this Port and the Chinese Authorities have made considerable efforts to find out the gamblers; and we understand that lately they made a raid and discovered a house in the middle of the city which was in the habit of receiving gamblers; whereupon a number of officials runners entered the house, but could only apprehend two men, the others making their escape. The house and money found in it were confiscated.

Serious disturbances are reported from Foochow in connection with the Wu Shi Shan difficulties. It appears the Missionary Chapel was burnt down on Friday night, and matters had assumed such an aspect that assistance was asked for from the anchorage. In the absence of the Swinger, a party of men was despatched from H. M. S. Nassau. When the Nassau left there was considerable excitement, and we await further news with interest.

The excitement at Foochow is subsiding. All the Missionaries living in the city have removed to the foreign settlement. The school house which was burnt down and other damage done is valued at \$3,000. H. B. M. Consul and some Missionaries were molested by the mob but nobody injured. (From Foochow Courier.)

The S. S. Gleniffer is expected here from Shanghai to-morrow, to load Tea for New York.

TEA.

The Hankow Tea Market Report, of the 26th August, says a fairly active demand both on the part of foreign and native buyers has resulted in an advance of fully Tia. 1 per picul on the settlements reported during the past week, without allowing for the inferiority in quality apparent in supplies recently brought to market. Purchases for England during the fortnight amount to 6,000 chests, for Russia 2,000 chests, and by Natives for re-sale on the Shanghai market fully 9,000 chests. Details of the prices paid for Tea from the various districts will be found below. The total export of Hankow District Tea and Siftings is 9,938,679 lbs. under that at same date last year, and 18,865,178 lbs. short of last year's entire yield. Exports show an increase of 2,861,240 lbs.

The following figures indicate the entire business to date (inclusive of Hanking Tea) as contrasted with the settlements, &c., to 27th August last year:

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Chests.	79,750	79,750	79,750
For England	871,840	932,830	98,410
" Russia	79,750	144,150	Dec. 71,800
" Shanghai	87,840	95,850	85,640
	505,430	872,480	
For England	871,840	932,830	98,410
" Russia	79,750	144,150	Dec. 71,800
" Shanghai	87,840	95,850	85,640

On comparing quotations now current with those of the previous seasons, the result is as under:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Opapaks,	Tia. 11.50 a 15.50 per picul.		
Oanfaas,	" 11.50 a 17.00 "		
Oonams,	" 11.50 a 14.00 "		
Seang-tams,	" 9.25 a 11.50 "		

	1877.	1876.
Opapaks,	Tia. 12.50 a 15.50 per picul.	
Oanfaas,	" 12.00 a 18.00 "	
Oonams,	" 10.00 a 15.00 "	
Seang-tams,	" 7.50 a 8.50 "	

Business reported during the fortnight is as follows:—

	1878.	1877.
Settlements,	280 chests. 2,110 chests.	
"	15,580 "	9,820 "
Shipment to Shanghai,	19,440 chests. 180 bxs.	
Direct shipments compared with last year are as under:—		

	1878.	1877.
To London,	89,917,416 lbs. 80,893,780 lbs.	
To Tientsin,	1,014,138 "	
To Shanghai,	14,139,449 "	80,850,657 "
	55,065,084 lbs. 61,212,837 lbs.	
	1878.	
To London,	Increase, 9,055,686 lbs.	
To Tientsin,	1,014,138 "	
To Shanghai,	Decrease, 16,217,208 "	

Inclusive of Kinking Tea.

The following are the departures for London:—

	As per last Report in 19 Vessels,	89,167,048 lbs.
Aug. 17, Str. Altos,	1,010,082 "	
" 19, Str. Windover,	826,084 "	
" 23, Str. Cutty Sark,	114,002 "	
	89,167,048 lbs.	

Against 14 Vessels last year 80,893,780 lbs.

The Export to date as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

Season.	Exclusive of Re-exports.
1878-79.....	43,268,111 lbs....11,796,937 lbs
1877-78.....	52,868,690 " ... 8,845,697 "
1876-77.....	55,078,565 " ... 9,801,721 "
1875-76.....	49,341,968 " ... 9,222,360 "

Freights.—There is now no direct steamer or sailing vessel on the berth for London. Rates under through bill of lading by Mail and Holt's remain at \$3 and \$2.15 per ton of 50 cubic feet respectively, through rate by sailing vessel \$2.5 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

HOW THEY MANAGE THINGS IN JAVA.

A Java correspondent sends the Straits Times the following communication:—

A Custom House in Java, Java, 1878.

A poor foreigner just landed from a steamer tries to pass through.—To him the Constable says:

"You have there a cigar case full of Malacca cigars. On these you must pay 2 per kilo, or 25 per cent. Also a half bottle of common Brandy, on which you must pay 1/40 per 100 litres or 35 per cent on value. This will teach you to import common spirits into this favored land. Don't you know that duty on good Dutch Brandy is much less? Pay up. I see sticking from your pocket also a bottle of Malacca rum which we tax 1/2. But as you have only 6 cents left we'll take them. Stump up."

He stamps up and prepares to leave. Schutney officer comes up.

"Not so fast, my man. I see you have only one arm and a wooden leg, so you can't serve in the Schutney. As every one must serve or pay, you pay. You say you are only a baker's apprentice, but as, in this land of milk and honey, even a baker's apprentice must soon be rolling in wealth, we tax your income from investments at 1/500 a month. This at the usual Schutney taxation is 1/37 per annum. Stump up."

P. F. excitedly: "Can't—haven't got a cent left."

S. O. beckons to the Corporal's guard.

P. F.: "Take my hat and coat then."

S. O. takes hat and coat and retires. Collector of Taxes takes his place.

"You may not be aware that the new Tax Act came into force on 1st instant. You have to pay upon your income, furniture, and house rent at a rate that will give us 10 per cent upon your gross earnings. This is the calculation made by the rulers of our Fatherland, and I am here to collect it. Now, say you return your income at 100 per cent, we allow 100 per cent for the less that you are sure, sooner or later, to tell in regard to it, we get 1/1,000 a month. 10 per cent on 1,000 a month gives 1/100. Stump up."

P. F. sorely: "I'll see you pretty well."

S. O. whistles for 15 opases in uniform.

P. F. resigns: "Take my trousers, boots, and stockings, and my India rubber braces."

C. takes them.

P. F. again attempts to leave, when this Resident approaches smiling.

"My dear friend," he says, "I have to bring to your notice the condition of the subscription list for lighting the temple. It has become much reduced lately, and as we cannot as yet, compel you to help us, I venture to hope that you will help us to keep our lights burning. If you consider the matter in the proper spirit, you will see it is purely a measure of self defence as thieves work only in the dark, and to protect your property."

P. F. looking round for a stone, and with fire in his eye:

"My property! Property! My shirt! If you want to take the only garment you have left, I'll knock you into a jelly. I'll knock you into a jelly."

Resident retires inside to Resident.

"Never mind.—You'll have him yet."

It isn't likely from the way in which he goes off our notices that he knows that he is bound to report his arrival to your assistant. You'll get the line of 1/5 per day out of him in good time, never fear."

P. S.—The new taxes are to come into operation next January. It is difficult for a foreigner to find out exactly what they are, but the most moderate statement is 24 per cent on income, 24 to 50 on house rent, and 24 on a value of furniture.

The fine, if a foreigner does not report his arrival in Java to the nearest assistant Resident, is 5 guilders per day, up to 1/100—and few know this till they are fined, so no notice is circulated or posted in any place in which the public have ready access.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Two more startling cases of hydrophobia have lately been reported in the daily papers. One of them occurred at Acton, and the origin of the disease appears to have been somewhat uncertain, since the lad, a potboy, had been bitten by at least two dogs, each of which was dead, and a dog was found of which the deceased's face was found. The disease ran a very rapid course. From the evidence at the inquest, given by Mr. Crowther, of Acton, the symptoms, when the lad was first seen, were hysterical, accompanied with pain in the arms and convulsions. In the evening there was pain in the throat and convulsion on an attempt to swallow. At midnight the convulsions were more violent, and there were attempts at vomiting, and a quantity of frothy fluid spat out. The next morning the lad was dead. The post-mortem result, which was the usual negative result, the only naked-eye change being coarse, is the case, from the rapidity of its course, is very remarkable. The other case occurred in Paris, where it created a great sensation from the public position of the victim. The bite was a slight one upon the nose, and unattended, the dog not being suspected. But it had bitten other dogs, and died three days later with what was termed by a veterinary surgeon "internal inflammation."—Lancet.

THE TELEPORT.

The telephone and the phonograph are no doubt very wonderful examples (says the Melbourne Daily Telegraph) of the purposes to which the power of electricity may be applied, but these novelties begin to sink into insignificance before the still more recent strides of science. The newest contrivance is called a teleport, and is described by a Bombay paper "as an apparatus by which man can be reduced into infinitesimal atoms, transmitted through a wire, and reproduced safe and sound at the other end." The apparatus, according to the Indian paper, consists of a powerful battery, and a large metal disc, a bell-shaped glass house, and a large funnel connected with the wire.

A dog was placed on the metal disc, and a powerful current was applied to it. After a while the animal disappeared, and was found at the other end of the wire, just as it was doing before it was teleported. Afterwards a boy was experimented upon. Under the glass house, it is reported, the inventor of the machine placed a Goanese boy, Pedro, who was grinning as he thought it a good joke—and we suspect it was not the first time he had been in that house. The current was again applied to the under part of the disc, and the same effect was observed as with the dog. The house was instantaneously filled with a vaporous man, whose features and parts were quite distinct until they disappeared. Even the grin was discernible as a mere film of vapor. In fact, it seemed to us that the grin remained even after the body had disappeared. In fifteen seconds Pedro was gone; but they found him also at the end of the wire.

After dinner orator, quoted by a London paper: "It is in the wonderful insight into human nature that Dickens gets the pull over Thackeray; but on the other hand it is in the brilliant shafts of satire together with a keen sense of humor, that Dickens gets the pull over Thackeray. It is just this: Thackeray is the humorist, and Dickens is the satirist. But after all, it's hard to instill any comparison between Dickens and Thackeray. So none were 'instilled.'"

A LUCKY AUTHOR.—"Josh Billings" (Henry W. Shaw) is reported to have made more money than almost any American author by persistent working of the peculiar vein of humor. Some years, reports the New York Times, he has got 4000 dol. from a weekly newspaper for his exclusive contributions, by lecturing, and has had a profit from his Almanac of 8000 dol. or 9000 dol. more—12,000 dol. to 20,000 dol. per annum. That is five or six times as much as Emerson, Hawthorne, Lowell, or Holmes has ever made.

—Leader.

"I have calculated," said the eminent arithmetic man, "that the average man spends three hours a day, at the average speed of one hundred words a minute, say twenty-nine octavo pages an hour, or six hundred a week. Consequently in the course of a year, the average man talks fifty-two large volumes."

"Sir," said one of the audience, a man of exact respect for the sex to which he owed his mother, "does your calculation apply also to women?"

"It does, sir," coldly replied the eminent arithmetic man. "All you have to do is this," and he puts an 0 after the 52.

HORSE SENSE.—Mr. George Ransom sticks to his case about the uselessness and mischievousness of horse-shoes, and said that he has tried the unshod feet in swamps as well as on dry ground, in thick damp clay, stones mixed up in it, and in all sorts of climates, and everywhere the unshod horse does better than the shod horse. Even the Lancet commends the opinion on a priori grounds, and advises a deliberate trial with colts which have never been shod. It does not think that with horses used to iron shoes the experiment would succeed. Some of the Veterinary Colleges would certainly do well to institute a sufficient number of experiments, extending over a sufficient length of time, and to publish to the world the results.

Young men, listen to the advice of the St. Louis Journal, and choose a wife by the music she plays and the way she plays it. If she manifests a predilection for Strauss, she is frivolous; for Beethoven, she is impractical; for Liszt, she is too ambitious; for Verdi, she is sentimental; for Offenbach, she is giddy; for Gounod, she is lackadaisical; for Gottschalk, she is superficial; for Mozart, she is prudish; for Paganini, she is commonplace; for Wagner, she is idiotic. The girl who hammers away at "Maiden's Prayer," "Anvil Chorus," and "Silvery Waves," may be depended upon as a good cook, and healthful; and, if she includes the "Battle of Prague" and the "White Cockade" in her repertoire, you ought to know that she has been religiously and strictly nurtured. But, best of all, pin them thy faith upon the calico dress of the girl who can play "Home, Sweet Home."

MIXED METAPHORS.—A German editor has turned the leisure afforded him by the Easter recess to account by making a collection of mixed metaphors. "We will," cried an inspired Democrat, "burn all our ships, and with every sail unfurled steer boldly out into the ocean of freedom!" Justice Minister Hye, in 1848, in a speech to the Vienna students, impressively declared:—"The chariot of the Revolution is rolling along and gnashing its teeth as it rolls!" A pan-Germanist Mayor of a Rhineland corporation rose still higher in an address to the Emperor. He said: "No Austria, no Prussia, only Germany, such were the words the mouth of your Imperial Majesty has always had in its eye." Professor Johannes Scherz in a criticism on Lenau's lyrics writes: "Out of the dark regions of philosophical problems the poet suddenly lets swarms of songs dive up, carrying far-flashing pearls of thought in their beaks."

THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR INTELLECT.—The boasted success of the Russian circular, declaring the whole truth, its enemies do not array themselves against him as forger.

ly. Indeed there are but few sober minded people who do not speak of him in terms of high respect and commendation.—H. F. Washburn in the Watchman.

"NINETY-NINE IN THE SHADE."

[We know of nothing more reasonable than this poem of Mr. Bossett Johnson's, which might be termed "An Oid to memory."]

Oh for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers!
Oh for an iceberg or two at control!
Oh for a vale which at midday the sun numbers!

Oh for a little one-story thermometer,
With nothing but zeros all ranged in a row!

Oh for a big double-barreled hygrometer,
To measure this moisture that rolls from my brow!

Oh that this cold world were twenty times colder!
(That's irony, red-hot, it seemeth to me.)
Oh for a turn of its dreared old shoulder!
Oh what a comfort an ague would be!

Oh for a groto to typify heaven,
Scooped in the rock under cataract vast!
Oh for a winter of discontent even!
Oh for wet blankets judiciously cast!

Oh for a soda-fount spouting up boldly
From every hot lamp-post against the hot sky!

Oh for a proud maiden to look on me coldly,
Freezing my soul with a glance of her eye!

Then oh for a draft from a cup of "cold pizza!"
And oh for a resting-place in the cold grave,
With a bath in the Styx, where the thick shadow lies on
And deepens the chill of the dark running wave!

Miscellaneous.

BIGOTRY.—"What do you know about the prisoner?" asked the judge. "I don't know nothing," about him, judge, only he's bigoted." "Bigoted?" said his honour. "Yes, sah." "What do you mean by 'bigoted'?" "Well, judge," explained the witness, "he knows too much for one nigger, an' 'not 'nuff for two."

After dinner orator, quoted by a London paper: "It is in the wonderful insight into human nature that Dickens gets the pull over Thackeray; but on the other hand it is in the brilliant shafts of satire together with a keen sense of humor, that Dickens gets the pull over Thackeray. It is just this: Thackeray is the humorist, and Dickens is the satirist. But after all, it's hard to instill any comparison between Dickens and Thackeray. So none were 'instilled.'"

A LUCKY AUTHOR.—"Josh Billings" (Henry W. Shaw) is reported to have made more money than almost any American author by persistent working of the peculiar vein of humor. Some years, reports the New York Times, he has got 4000 dol. from a weekly newspaper for his exclusive contributions, by lecturing, and has had a profit from his Almanac of 8000 dol. or 9000 dol. more—12,000 dol. to 20,000 dol. per annum. That is five or six times as much as Emerson, Hawthorne, Lowell, or Holmes has ever made.

—Leader.

"I have calculated," said the eminent arithmetic man, "that the average man spends three hours a day, at the average speed of one hundred words a minute, say twenty-nine octavo pages an hour, or six hundred a week. Consequently in the course of a year, the average man talks fifty-two large volumes."

"Sir," said one of the audience, a man of exact respect for the sex to which he owed his mother, "does your calculation apply also to women?"

"It does, sir," coldly replied the eminent arithmetic man. "All you have to do is this," and he puts an 0 after the 52.

HORSE SENSE.—Mr. George Ransom sticks to his case about the uselessness and mischievousness of horse-shoes, and said that he has tried the unshod feet in swamps as well as on dry ground, in thick damp clay, stones mixed up in it, and in all sorts of climates, and everywhere the unshod horse does better than the shod horse. Even the Lancet commends the opinion on a priori grounds, and advises a deliberate trial with colts which have never been shod. It does not think that with horses used to iron shoes the experiment would succeed. Some of the Veterinary Colleges would certainly do well to institute a sufficient number of experiments, extending over a sufficient length of time, and to publish to the world the results.

Young men, listen to the advice of the St. Louis Journal, and choose a wife by the music she plays and the way she plays it. If she manifests a predilection for Strauss, she is frivolous; for Beethoven, she is impractical; for Liszt, she is too ambitious; for Verdi, she is sentimental; for Offenbach, she is giddy; for Gounod, she is lackadaisical; for Gottschalk, she is superficial; for Mozart, she is prudish; for Paganini, she is commonplace; for Wagner, she is idiotic. The girl who hammers away at "Maiden's Prayer," "Anvil Chorus," and "Silvery Waves," may be depended upon as a good cook, and healthful; and, if she includes the "Battle of Prague" and the "White Cockade" in her repertoire, you ought to know that she has been religiously and strictly nurtured. But, best of all, pin them thy faith upon the calico dress of the girl who can play "Home, Sweet Home."

MIXED METAPHORS.—A German editor has turned the leisure afforded him by the Easter recess to account by making a collection of mixed metaphors. "We will," cried an inspired Democrat, "burn all our ships, and with every sail unfurled steer boldly out into the ocean of freedom!" Justice Minister Hye, in 1848, in a speech to the Vienna students, impressively declared:—"The chariot of the Revolution is rolling along and gnashing its teeth as it rolls!" A pan-Germanist Mayor of a Rhineland corporation rose still higher in an address to the Emperor. He said: "No Austria, no Prussia, only Germany, such were the words the mouth of your Imperial Majesty has always had in its eye." Professor Johannes Scherz in a criticism on Lenau's lyrics writes: "Out of the dark regions of philosophical problems the poet suddenly lets swarms of songs dive up, carrying far-flashing pearls of thought in their beaks."

THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR INTELLECT.—The boasted success of the Russian circular, declaring the whole truth, its enemies do not array themselves against him as forger.

appears from the latest intelligence about them, to be somewhat problematical. It will be remembered that they were expressly designed for service in rivers and estuaries, and it was claimed for them that on account of their light draught they were peculiarly adapted to this class of work. An experiment, however, was made a few weeks ago to test their steering qualities at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and it must be admitted that the result was not such as had been anticipated or could be desired by their designers. Everything appears to have been fairly satisfactory while they were steaming against the current, but when they weighed anchor to return they drifted hopelessly and helplessly with the stream, spinning round and round in spite of the efforts made by their engines to keep them straight. The test applied was certainly a severe, thought not an extreme one. The current of the Danube is admittedly strong one, but if the Popovkas are not serviceable upon this river, where it was at the time of their construction most likely they would have to serve, it may not unreasonably be questioned whether they have fulfilled their designer's intentions. At any rate, it is not likely that until these defects in their steering capacity have been remedied, other Powers will be encouraged to build any similar vessels.—Broad Arrow.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, September 7, 1878.

OPIMUM—New Patna, cash,	\$612 a 615
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Portfolio.

SONG OF THE GRASS.

Peep! peep! peep! peep!
Now in silence my winter's sleep;
Now in silence my winter's sleep;
Upward to the light of day
Through the dead, frost-frozen grass
Of the last year's tangled mass
Up, by every random breeze,
By the bristly fence-side,
Where young violets lurk and hide,
I am coming everywhere,
Over the earth all brown and bare.

Great me gladly, gratefully,
Summer's faithful herald I,
Kindly to my tender ears,
And to my sweetest eyes,
While I tell of summer showers,
Prophecy of golden grain,
And of loaded autumn wain.
Great me gladly, for I am
Prophet true of good you see,
Coming, coming, everywhere,
Making all the brown earth fair.

—New York Evening Post.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

[The following is pronounced by the West-
minster Reviewer to be unquestionably the finest
American poem ever written. The author's
name is far as we know, has never been made
public.]

Within the other realm of leafless trees,
When the first rain imbued the dreary air,
Like some tanned, rasper in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns, looking from the hazy hills,
Over the dim waters widening in the vale,
Send down the air a greeting to the hills
Of the dull thunder of alternate falls.

At night the mellowed and all sounds subdued,
The hills seemed further and the streams sang low;
As in a dream, the distant woodman howled
His winter log with many a muffled blow.

The embattled forests, arrowed in gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood, like some sad beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On alabaster wings the valiant tried his flight
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint,
And, like a star slow drowning in the light,
The village church-vane seemed to pale and faint.

The scintillating oaks upon the hillside crew—
Crew-thrives, and all was stiller than before—
Slept like some replying wanderer blew
His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the joy within the elm's tall crest
Made gurgling trouble round the unaged young;
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest,
By every light wind like a dancer swung.

Where sang the noisy meadows of the caves,
The busy swallows circling over near,
Feeding as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plentiful year;

Where every bird which charmed the vernal feast
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn;
To warm the resapers of the rosy east—
All now was hushed, empty, and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail,
And croaked the crow through all the dreary gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

There was no bird, no bloom, upon the bowers;
The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night;
The thistle-down, the ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by—passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this, in this most cheerless air,
And where the woodbine sheds upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the years stood there—
Firing the floor with his inverted torch—

Amid all this, the centre of the scene
The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread,
Piled her swift wheel, and with her joyless mien
Set like a Fate, and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow—He had walked with
Her, off dipped, and broke with her the ash
And in the dead leaves still she heard the stir
Of his black mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
Her country summoned, and she gave her all;
And twice War bowed to her his sable plume—
Re-gave the sword to rust upon her wall.

Re-gave the sword—but not the hand that drew,
And struck for liberty the dying blow;
Nor him, to his sire and country true,
Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
Like the low murmur of life at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremu-
lous tune.

At last the thread was snapped—her head was bowed;
Like the low murmur of life at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremu-
lous tune.

And loving neighbors smoothed her careful
shroud,
While Death and Winter closed the autumn
scene.

ORIENTAL JUGGLERY.

The East has ever been the favourite
home of magic; not the innocent conjuring
we give that name to in England, where

"The pleasure surely is at great
In being cheated as to cheat,"
but the crafty and sometimes audacious im-
posture in which the magician pretends to
possess supernatural powers, and so beguiles
the simple people.

China and Japan seem to have been free
from any talent of this kind, however, while
they have not been behindhand in produc-
ing some skilful tricks. Neither of these
nations are good at sleight of hand, but
with the patience so pre-eminently accom-
plishing both, they are facile in the accom-
plishment of much feats as require nice
mechanism and long practice. China has
given us knife-tricks sharp of eye, and
delicate of touch; but in
conjuring pure and simple it has never
been above the height of obtaining six
dishes of various kinds of cooked food from
one of raw rice, or changing an empty bowl
to one with water and fish in it; both of
which marvels were much assisted by a
"Heaven Chinese" underneath the stage,
who "rang the changes," admirably.

In times past the Celestials must have
gone beyond this, for we have record of
optical illusions of no common character
in the fourteenth century by the

Indian traveller, Ibn Batuta (the Moham-
medan Marco Polo), who writes—"They,"
the Chinese jugglers, "produced chains
fifty cubits in length, and in my presence
threw one end of it towards the sky, where
it remained, as if fastened to something in
the air. A dog was then brought forward,
and belaboured at the lower end of the
chain, immediately ran up, and reaching
the other hand immediately disappeared in
the air. In the same manner, a dog, a pan-
ther, a lion, and a tiger, were alternately
set up the chain, and all equally disap-
peared at the upper end of the chain. At last
they took down the chain, and put it into a
bag, no one ever discerning in what way
the different animals were made to vanish
into the air in the mysterious manner above
described. This, I may venture to affirm,
was beyond measure strange and surpris-
ing." These apparent effects were, doubt-
less, due to the aid of concealed mirrors, the
use of which was known to the ancients,
especially in the East, but they could not
have been produced in the open air.

Japan has given us the beautiful butter-
fly fanning feat (not the trick usually going
by that name), and has illustrated some of
the most curious of the phenomena of
rotation in top-spinning achievements. In
balancing, the Japanese are unrivalled; in
feats of strength—mainly depending upon
a knowledge of mechanics—they are re-
markably clever, and as acrobats, supreme;
witness their latest exponent of the acro-
batic art, "Pongo Redivivus" who acts a
monkey to the life, with all the fun, the
antics, and agility of that most mischievous
biped, if an animal with four hands can be
called by such a name. He can run up a
rope "like a lamp-lighter" (not that he jugs
favour ropes much, unless it be rope-lad-
der), and is as much at home head down-
wards as though it were the natural position.

We have had performers who would walk
across a ceiling, "but never over the wall."
One of these gentry, the "Man-Fly," used
to strut and fret his hour upon the
ceiling, while all eyes were fixed upon him;
but there were two "eyes," not belonging
to the spectators, fixed to the soles of the
inverted walker's tightly-laced boots, and
these "eyes" were carefully fixed in books,
placed at equal distances by the "Man-Fly."
He had to fly from that position, for he
got cognomened as "Hooker Walker" when
the trick got wind. What a potent
power is illusion!

India, one of the cradles of magic and
divination, retains trickery as part of its
religion to this day. Some of these oily
mendicants, the fakirs, whose "odour of
sanctity" is not by any means of the sweet-
est, have deluded innocent Englishmen into
writing of their jugglery as though it had
an element of the miraculous in it. They
could never have fallen into such an error
had they but understood even the rudiments
of the conjuror's art.

The fact is, these easy-going people took
a good deal on hearsay, marvellous stories
being current among the wonder-loving
populace; and what they did see they de-
scribed in style exaggerated and tinged by
the romance of the East.

Those Indian jugglers who have performed
in this country have scarcely given us state-
of-the-art people an over-estimate of the
abilities of their class, and the reception
accorded by Indians to second-
rate English prestidigitators lead us to
suppose that even they recognise the
superiority of the Western magician. These
miracle-workers, indeed, are remarkable
for their poverty, though they do profess
to make money—grow out of quarters
loaves and rupees dance jigs. They are
reported to make aerial voyages from place
to place, like some of our "spirit media,"
though in either case sceptics declare it to
be merely an optical illusion, if not "a
flight of imagination."

What is known among us as the aerial
suspension trick is said to have been intro-
duced at Madras, early in the present
century by an old Brahmin. His stock-in-
trade was an oblong stool with four legs;
into a brass socket in this a bamboo was
placed perpendicularly, with a kind of
crutch on the top covered with hide, thus
effectually hiding the nascent mechanical
apparatus. Round this structure and the
juggler's blanket was held, and when his
arrangements were completed the screen
was removed, and the aged man discovered,
apparently sitting upon nothing, his legs
crossed about four feet from the ground.

He had of his outstretched right arm
touched the crutch, and the fingers of his
other hand were diligently engaged count-
ing his beads. This venerable specimen of
conjuring is said to have died in 1830 without
imparting his secret to any one, but two
years later in the same city, one Sheeshal,
"the Brahmin of the air," performed a
similar feat.

This trick was first arranged for a
Western audience by Houdini in 1847.
Taking advantage of the mysteriousness of
the period, he announced that he had dis-
covered the secret, and he placed his son,
Eugene Robert, in "suspension" in equilib-
rium by atmospheric air, through the action
of concentrated ether, or some such non-
sensical verbiage. This was a great success,
helped greatly by the outcry raised by
correspondents in the newspapers,
who protested against the cruelty
of the proceeding, much to Houdini's profit,
as every one rushed as they do to some
perilous feat.

However, in this case, little Eugene's rosy
cheeks, sparkling eyes, and plump ap-
pearance quite belied the suspicion of
cruelty. Anderson, the Wizard of the
North, as he called himself, used to show
the same trick, a young lady in his per-
formance giving additional zest to the
miracle. The way of accomplishing the
aerial suspension was very soon seen
through, and is now no secret. It is
accomplished by attaching an iron frame-
work fitting close to the body, under
his dress, an arm from which passes down
the sleeve to the elbow. Through a hole in
the sleeve this iron arm is fastened on to
an upright fixed in a stand, and another
upright is placed under the other elbow
while the boy stands upon a stool. This
latter and one upright being removed, the
boy is apparently suspended in a perpendi-
cular position; in the air, his right elbow
resting upon the iron support, and his head
resting upon his hand. The body may
now be raised to any angle, even until it
becomes horizontal, for a stick attached
to the iron arm immediately below the
shoulder joint falls into a dog in the frame-
work, fastened by straps to the body, and
retains the figure in the position to which
it is lifted.

In the apparatus of the Indian juggler,
a steel rod was doubtless inserted in the
hollow bamboo to strengthen it. Mr.
Silverstein, generally known as "The Fair
of Ocol," made improvements upon this
"floating in the air," causing the body to
revolve on the top of the upright, and also

by an optical deception, apparently doing
away with both supports; this he styled
"The Last Link severed."

Many of the tricks now given by the
Indian jugglers are very poor, and have
little besides a "recommendation."
The feat of the "Magic Water-bottle,"
which may be one moment empty and the
next full of "Adam's ale" (as the "total
obstinates" call it), is nothing more than
the "Double-funnel Trick," whereby, as
Chaucer says, jugglers, even in his day,
"cheated the eyes with blar illusion,"
and which is capably described in A.D.'s
"Candle in the Dark" (1856).—"The
juggler calleth to his boy and biddeth him
bring him a glass of claret wine, which he
taketh in his hand and drinketh, and then
he taketh out of his bag a funnel, made of
tin or latine, double, in which double device
he hath formerly put as much claret wine
as will almost fill the glass again; and
stopping this funnel at the little end with
his finger, turneth it up that all may behold
it to be empty, and then setteth it to his
mouth, and taketh away his finger, and
letteth the wine run into the glass, the silly
spectators thinking it to be the same wine
that he drank coming again out of his
forehead."

Suspended animation is one of the sealed
wonders of nature. Dormant life, while
shut out from light and air, may certainly
be noticed in lower organizations than
man's, as the toad which has undoubtedly
been rescued from the living rock. Ex-
traordinary cases of vitality, enshrined in
the aspect of death are on record concern-
ing humanity; but, though these are un-
doubted, we yet cannot accept the stories of
self-induced comas in which Indian fakirs
are said to be buried alive and taken from
the earth again after long periods, appar-
ently none the worse for their entombment.

The statements in these cases are quite
unreliable. In some instances, it is im-
possible to have proved to demonstration, and
we are not aware that any sufficient precau-
tions against deception were taken in the
unproved cases. The Indian juggler is, in-
deed, quite at home in this burrowing into
the earth, and introduces it into his
basket-tricks with great success, as we shall
see.

One of the fakirs of Surat boasted that
he could allow himself to be buried ten feet
deep for fifteen days, and that while lying
in his living tomb he would miraculously
appear at Amadaband, two hundred miles
distant. The governor of the province
noticed that the time named for the accom-
plishment of this marvel directed it of much
of the supernatural, as, supposing that by
any trickery he could escape from the grave,
he could undertake a journey to Amadaban-
d and back before the expiration of the term
of his supposed incarceration. It would
certainly have been much more convincing
had he appeared to some one who knew
him well at such a distant spot upon the
day following his being placed in the earth.

Again, the man had stipulated—as those
who practise this trick ever do—that a layer
of earth should be placed at a height of two
feet above his body to support the soil
and prevent it suffocating him. The
man descended into the hole prepared
for his reception, and was covered in
the usual manner. The governor,
wishing to foil the trickster, and no dis-
believer in the minds of the credulous country
folk of a belief in the fellow's supernatural
power, set a guard of soldiers to watch the
place, and the officer in command, seeing
several fakirs sitting quietly round a large
earthenware jar containing water be-
neath a tree at some distance from the point
where the buried juggler lay, had it re-
moved, when immediately beneath a shaft
was discovered, at the bottom of which was
a subterranean passage to within a few feet
of the entombed fakir's lodgment, and the
wily man was heard rapidly cutting away at
the grave for dear life! Once escaped from
the grave, when night fell, his companions
above, who had left the imposture, could
easily drop a rope to the imprisoned one,
and drag him out. He would then have
hurried upon his journey to Amadaban-
d, where his advent would have been regard-
ed as a miracle, speeded back, descended
into his tomb, carefully closing the passage
by which he entered, and, being discovered
in a state of inanition, which he might
well simulate after a journey of four hun-
dred miles, upon the fifteenth day.

As I have said, the wonderful Indian
basket trick partakes somewhat of the
character of the entombment. It is a clever
trick when well performed. The Rev.
Herbert Carter, who saw it at a village
twelve miles from Madras, says—

"A stout, ferocious-looking fellow stepped
forward with a common wicker basket
of the country, which he begged we would
carefully examine. This we accordingly
did. It was of the simplest texture, and
apertures. Under this frail covering he
placed a child about eight years old, an in-
teresting little boy. When the man was
satisfied, he said, with a lowering aspect,
asked, 'how some question, which he in-
stantly answered; and as the thing was
done within a few feet from the spot, of
which we were seated, the voice appeared
to come so distinctly from the basket that
I felt at once satisfied there was no decep-
tion."

"They held a conversation for some
minutes, when the juggler, almost with a
scream of passion, threatened to kill her.
There was a stern reality in the whole scene
which was perfectly disarming; it was acted
to the life, but terrible to see and hear.
The child was heard to beg for mercy, when
the juggler seized a sword, placed his foot
upon the frail wicker covering under which
his supposed victim was so pitiously sup-
plying his forbearance, and to my
absolute consternation and horror, plunged
it through, withdrawing it several times.
By this time his countenance exhibited an
expression fearfully indicative of the most
frantic human passions. The phre-
nic of the child were so real, and distracting,
that my first impulse was to rush upon the
monster, and fall him to the earth, but he
was armed and I, defenceless. I looked at
my companions; they appeared to be pale
and paralyzed with terror; and yet these
feelings were somewhat neutralized by the
consciousness that the man could not dare
to commit deliberate murder in the broad
eye of day, and before so many witnesses;
still the whole thing was appalling."

"The blood ran in streams from the
basket; her screams fell horribly upon the
ear; her struggles were painfully upon the
senses. The former were painfully subdued
into a faint moan, and the latter into a
faint rustling sound. We seemed to hear
the last convulsive gasp which was to set
her innocent soul free from the gory body,
when, to our inexpressible astonishment
and relief, after muttering a few salaams
words, the juggler took up the basket, but
no child was to be seen. She soon advanced

and saluted us, holding out her hand for
our donations, which we bestowed with
hearty goodwill. She received them with
a most graceful salutation, and the
party left us, well satisfied with the more
than expected gratuity. What rendered
the deception the more extraordinary was,
that the man stood aloof from the crowd
during the whole performance—there was
not a single person within several feet of
him."

Just see what a great light a little
knowledge of jugglery would have let in
for this tender-hearted clergyman! This
is how it was all done. There were two
little girls, "as like as two peas," and none
are found with such a strong family likeness
as these dusky Hindoos. One girl
passed out of the bottom of the basket into
a hole in the ground, rearing the trap-door
after herself; and while the juggler stamped
about in a fury, there was "method in his
madness," for he thus got an opportunity
of spreading the loose, dusty earth over the
trap. This accomplished, and at a given
signal, the duplicate girl advanced from the
crowd and completed the trick.

Sometimes this feat is performed with a
trap-door, and without a duplicate child.
It was so managed by a troupe of Hindoos,
not long ago, in London, the boy reappear-
ing from behind the spectators. The feat
has been presented, though upon an
English resident's own lawn, where there
could not be a trap door available. To
manage this a narrow-mouthed oval basket,
broad at the bottom, is used, and from this
the child never escapes, but lies cooped
under the broad part.

The juggler may now pass a sword through the basket
at carefully-arranged places, so that it goes
between the limbs of the child; or he may
step into the middle of it, or even hold it
up; but he cannot allow the basket to be
examined. In the English form of the
trick two baskets are employed. Both are
placed upon tripods and tilted over, so that
the audience may see they are empty, but
a little boy has crept behind the
false bottom of one of the baskets, pre-
sented. A duplicate in appearance and
dress to the boy or girl now comes upon
the stage, and, seen but a moment by the
spectators, enters the empty basket; and
when the lid is closed immediately creeps
behind the false bottom, while the "double"
in the other basket creeps out of the hiding-
place, so that when both baskets are opened
the problem is presented of solid matter
passing invisibly from one to the other.

Others besides English professors of
jugglery have taken a hint from Indian
jugglers, who should give a little for all
they borrow from the West. Thus the
Davenport Brothers got the nucleus of
their rope-tying feats from this source, and
very wonderful they were as tricks, but
disgraceful imitations when affirmed to be
the work of the spirits. It is quite a
common thing in India to escape from
many yards of rope tied tightly round the
body, in an incredibly short space of time.

Where the American rope tricksters slipped
their dusky brethren was in their ability
to perform apparently impossible feats
while still bound fast. Hand and foot,
though they always guaranteed to loose
themselves from bondage at the end of the
show, a foolish condition, as it afterwards
turned out, for they were several times
secured beyond even the help of their
spirit friends.

Some years back an old
Indian colonial described to me one of the
rope tricks of which he had been an eye-
witness. He had seen a native, with only
a cummerbund (waist-cloth), tightly bound
with a long thin cord. The man was
afterwards placed in a sack. The mouth
of this was sewn up, and the sack, with its
helpless contents, thrown into the Ganges.
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POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, trouble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australian Group, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—

Letters,	12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only.—

Letters,	16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	4 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagon, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands.—

Via San Francisco, or via Hongkong, or via Brindisi.		
Letters,	22	26
Registration,	12	12
Newspapers,	4	10
Books & Patterns,	8	6

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahama, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.).

Letters,	16	34	38
Registration,	None.	12	12
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	8	10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.—

Letters,	30	46	50
Newspapers,	6	6	8
Books & Patterns,	14	10	12
Registration,	12	None.	None.

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.R.), New Zealand.—

Letters,	16	16	20
Registration,	12	12	12
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	6	8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua.—

Letters,	34	38	4
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	10	
Registration,	12		

to British & Union.

Letters,	8	8	
Newspapers,			
Books & Patterns,			
Registration,			

to British & Union only.

Letters,	8	8	
Newspapers,			
Books & Patterns,			
Registration,			

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.			
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* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahama, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 21 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper.

The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements or charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. They must not be of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Patterns and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise, goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as

the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, metal, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the latest moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited and stated to the Postmaster General, as he may require necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China, Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps or more correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packet.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 5 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will pay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* Not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and return fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.V. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to forward, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its receipt, amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is frequently with much inconvenience, and in the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafer or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union as being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers.—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 3 lbs.

Patterns.—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 3 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dyestuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

The Stamp Office being now provided with a 3-cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Office closes some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2.....18 cents.

" 25.....36 "

" 50.....54 "

" £100.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25.....18 cents.

" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

SAILING VESSELS

Kin-sun-hwat	Siamese lugger
Look-out	American ship
Louise	British schooner
Martha	C. Rica ship
Mlako	British barque
Mount Lebanon	British schooner
Kourmahal	British barque
Ocean Pearl	American schooner
Omega	British barque
Oscar Vidal	British ship
Paul Jones	American ship
Seaman's Bride	Siamese barque
Serapis	for London
Siam	Siamese barque
Sumatra	British ship
Taiting	for London
Thermopylis	for London
Titanis	for London
Vale of Nith	British barque
W. E. Beane	American barque
Windhover	for London

MEN-OF-WAR.

Cyclop	German gunboat
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Corrected to Saturday, Sept. 7th, 1878.
At 1130 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.
Bacon, English, . . lb.
,, Ame. Sugar cured ,,
,, Foochow, . ,,

Bacon, English, . . lb.
 „ Ame. Sugar cured „
 „ Foochow, . „

Poultry.

Flowers	each
Doves	each
Ducks	catty
Eggs, Hen	doz.

Doves,	each
Ducks,	catty
Eggs, Hen	doz.
Fowls,	catty
Geese,	"
Partridges,	each
Pheasants, Canton, live,	pals.
Pigeons,	each
Rabbits, live, Canton	"
Rice Birds,	doz.
Snipe,	each
Turkeys, Cock,	catty
" Hen,	"

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	
Bream, catty	
Carp, "	
Catfish, "	

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	
Bream,	.. catty
Carp,	.. "
Catfish,	.. "
Godfish, Salt,	.. "
Crabs,	.. "
Cuttle Fish,	.. "
Dace,	.. "
Dog Fish,	.. "
Eels, Congor	.. "
.. Fresh water	.. "
.. Yellow	.. "
File Fish,	.. "
Fresh Fish, Large	.. "
.. Small	.. "

Garoupa,
Gudgeon,
Gurnard,
Haddock,
Hamper, fresh				

Garoupa,	.	.	.	39
Gudgeon,	.	.	.	39
Gurnard,	.	.	.	39
Haddock,	.	.	.	39
Herrings, fresh	.	.	.	39
"	smoked	.	.	box
Live Fish,	.	.	.	catty
Lobsters,	.	.	.	39
Mullet,	.	.	.	39
"	Red,	.	.	39
Parrot Fish,	.	.	.	39
Perch,	.	.	.	39
Pike,	.	.	.	39
Plat,	.	.	.	39
Pomfret, White	.	.	.	39
Pomfret, Black	.	.	.	39
Prawns,	.	.	.	39
Ray,	.	.	.	39
Rock Fish,	.	.	.	39

Roach, Salmon, Canton,

Fruits.

Apples, California,	catty	250	200
" Tientsin,	"	200	150
Bananas, fragrant,	"	50	40
" common,	"	25	20
Carrambola, common,	"	40	30
" (Mandarin)	"	30	20
Chestnuts,	"	100	—
Citron,	"	100	80
Cocoanuts	each	50	40
Currants,	bottle	120	—
Custard Apples,	each	50	40
Dates,	bottle	500	400
Figs, Dried,	"	500	400
" Green,	each	25	20
Guavas,	catty	30	20
Lemons, China,	"	50	40
Lichees, Dried,	"	200	160
Grapes, Tientsin,	"	250	200
Loong Ngai, Dried,	"	400	300
" Fresh,	"	60	50
Mangosteen, Singapore, each	"	80	20
Musk Melons,	catty	40	30
Olives, green,	"	40	30
Oranges, (Coolie) C'lon new, "	"	50	40
" (Coolie Mandarin) "	"	40	30
Papaw,	"	60	50
Pear, Russet,	"	60	50
" Tientsin,	"	100	—
Persimmons,	"	50	40
Pine-apples,	each	30	20
Plantains, common	catty	25	20
" (Brides),	"	80	60
Plums, (Nanhwa),	"	60	50
Pomegranate,	each	50	40
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300	250
Pumelo, (ribbed)	each	80	60
" (Amoy)	"	50	40
" (Siaw)	"	50	40
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	600	500
Tamarinds,	catty	60	50
Walnuts,	"	110	100
" Green,	"	50	40
Water Melon,	"	25	20
Water Chestnuts,	"	60	50

Asparagus, . . .	tin	450	400
Bamboo Shoots, . .	catty	70	40
Beans, sprout, . .	catty	20	16
„ Long, Dolichos, „		40	30

Asparagus, . . . tin	450	400
Bamboo Shoots, . . . catty	70	40
Beans, sprout, . . . catty	20	16
" Long, Dolichos, . . . "	40	30
Beet Root, Shanghai, each	25	20
Bottle Gourd, . . . "	80	25
Brijjala, . . . catty	25	20
Carrots, . . . catty	100	—
Celery, Chinese, . . . "	150	—
Chilies, Dried, . . . "	100	80
" Green, . . . "	30	25
" Red, . . . "	40	80
Cucumbers, . . . "	20	—
Curry Stuff, English, . . . "	60	50

菓子

菓平山金石
菓平山金石
菓平山金石

蕉
星
檉
古
三
檉
風
香
椰
細
番
洋
無
花
檉
荔
天
龍
山
香
青
柑
木
沙
天
波
大
新
南
石
乾
桑
夏
暹
珠
酸
沙
青
西
馬

蔬菜

[illegible]

G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets.

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